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Directorate of Intelligence	Top Secret
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## **Afghanistan Situation Report**

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PERSPECTIVE	
THE WAR IN SEPTEMBER	11
Soviet and Afghan forces carried out a brutal month-long campaign in Paghman in an effort to ensure security in Kabul during the Soviets' staged withdrawal. The Soviets were also concerned about the increase in aircraft losses resulting from the insurgents' use of Stingers and	
other antiaircraft weapons.	
This document was prepared by the Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Analysis and the Office of Soviet Analysis. Questions or comments	
on the issues raised in the publication should be	]
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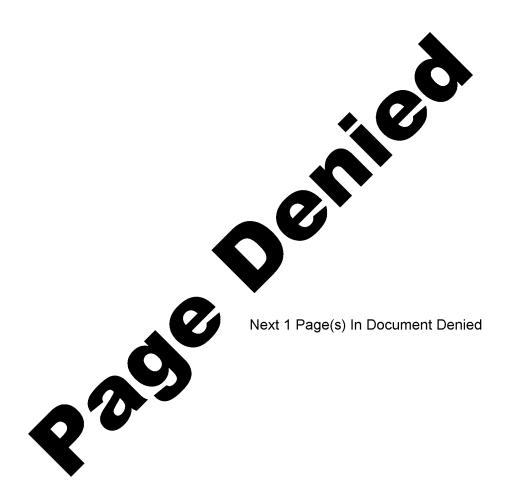
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HEAV	Y FIGHTING IN PAKTIA PROVINCE	
[	- 110allivo in Inxila Province	
	Insurgent forges on 25 Ontohou	
	Insurgent forces on 25 October successfully overran two government militia posts in eastern Nangarhar Province and continue to harass the Afghan garrison at 'Ali Kheyl, Paktia Province.	
	Arguan garrison at Arr kneyr, Paktia Province.	
	Heavy fighting also occurred both north and south of Kabul, according to sources of the US Embassy.	
	, see see see see see see see see see se	
	US Embassy sources also claim a departing Soviet air defense regiment was ambushed by	
	Insurgents south of the Salang tunnel. Furthermore, a senior army commander and 10 other officials were killed in an insurgent attack on a tank unit in the Shomali region north of Kabul, according to the US	
	Embassy in Kabul.	
	In the Qandahar area, sources of the US Embassy in Kabul indicate that 50 Afghan army troops surrendered	
	with their weapons to the insurgents in mid-October.	

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losses during the period October, probably due of Stinger surface-to-air September, when two held Stinger missiles near of additional confirmed and Afghan) including 4 con There are also unconfirmed are	increase in Afghan aircraft  od 25 September through 31 in part to the introduction of missiles (SAMs). Since 25 elicopters were shot down by Jalalabad, there have been 19 aircraft losses (8 Soviet, 11 onfirmed Stinger shootdowns. irmed reports of two losses mish-made Blowpipe missile. Most d near Jalalabad	
SOVIET-AFGHAN AIRCRAFT LOSSI	SES UP	25X1
public confidence in Is security situation and refugees to return home grow and there is no si in the near future, Pak provinces are increasing asked to show million Afghan refugees	have led to a deterioration in slamabad's ability to handle the to increased calls for the ne. As terrorism continues to sign the conflict will be resolved akistani residents of the border angly resentful of the cost they bulder to support the nearly 3 es. There is no indication that change its support for the	25X1
	r Khan recently urged that I on Afghan refugee movements.	25X1 25X1
after a three-month lubombing campaign in Pes Frontier Province (NWFF Peshawar marketwhich 20prompted violent ar opposition political rapakistani government popakistani officials say number of people killed far this year. US Consattacks have occurred opresence on the city sterrorism public awarer	decreed about the recent renewal all of the Afghan-sponsored eshawar, in Pakistan's North-West P). The bombing last week of a killed 6 and wounded at least anti-Afghan demonstrations and callies critical of current colicy toward Afghanistan. By the incident raised to 30 the ed in bomb blasts in Peshawar so assulate officials note that the despite a substantial police streets and an intensive anti-	25X1
		25 <b>X</b> 1
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and Qandahar. Although Soviet aircraft losses to SAMs are up, overall Soviet losses for this time period are normal.	25X1 25X1
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			7	4 November 1986 NESA M 86-20165JX SOVA M 86-20107JX	25 <b>X</b> 1
		The Kabul regime recent with the Soviet Union of equipment for the oil a northern Afghanistan, a reports. Under the agradeliver material worth	for the deliver and gas industrated to part to part to part to part to part the formal t	ery of try in press Soviets will	
		The UN General Assembly Afghan resolution callideparture of foreign to November. Last year's the largest margin ever against, 12 abstentions likely to change much.	ng for the incops is scheen resolution was122 in favo	mmediate duled for 4-5 as adopted by or, 19	25X1
		According to US Embassy an Afghan resistance de General Assembly was so York on Tuesday. A toushelved because of Paki Islamabad apparently be too divisive in the all absence of the alliance affect combat operation enough time to plan the	elegation to the heduled to an arrive for the Far stani objection of the transfer of the trans	the UN rrive in New East was ions. rip would be a prolonged nt negatively	25 <b>X</b> 1
		US Embassy officials reagreed to invite an Afg to the Islamic Conferentake place 21-26 Januar insist on final approvate delegation. The degranted guest status, a	han resistand ce summit, when y. Kuwait produced the complete comp	ce delegation  nich will  cobably will  position of  probably be	25X1 25X1
IN BRIEF		An Afghan Army delegativisited the Soviet Unio "ideological" problems addition, the Afghan Mi Defense addressed a compolitical workers in Kafor strengthening polit discipline. These reporegime and the Soviets the reliability of the including army commande	n last week to in the armed nister of Nat ference of cobul, emphasizical work and rts suggest tremain concer Afghan milita	forces. In cional commanders and cing the need military that the coned about	25 <b>X</b> 1
					25X1
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Norway has agreed to participate in the McCollum patient airlift program, according to the US Embassy in Oslo. Although Oslo believes it is more cost-effective to spend limited funds treating Afghans in Pakistan, it has decided to accept two Afghan patients for medical treatment in Norway. Norway, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany now participate in the program.  25X'  the Soviet S-60-equipped air defense regiment engaged in pre-withdrawal ceremonies at Kunduz Airfield. This was the sixth and final regiment to participate in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.  Mohammad 'Ali Samin, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and provincial party secretary for Herat, was killed on 27 October, probably by an insurgent mine. Samim had belonged to the PDPA for 15 years, according to press accounts. His funeral was attended by Secretary General Najibullah, Minister of Defense Nazar Mohammad, Minister of State Security Gholam Farug Yaqubi, and local party officials. According to the US Embassy in Kabul, rumors are circulating that Samin was killed by his political rivals, but the high-level attendance at his funeral	4 November 1986 NESA M 86-20165JX 8 SOVA M 86-20107JX	25X
period beginning in 1987. The deliveries will be financed under the terms of an agreement on Afghan-Soviet economic and technical cooperation concluded on 27 August 1985.  Norway has agreed to participate in the McCollum patient airlift program, according to the US Embassy in Oslo. Although Oslo believes it is more cost-effective to spend limited funds treating Afghans in Pakistan, it has decided to accept two Afghan patients for medical treatment in Norway. Norway, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany now participate in the program.  the Soviet S-60-equipped air defense regiment engaged in pre-withdrawal ceremonies at Kunduz Airfield. This was the sixth and final regiment to participate in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.  Mohammad 'Ali Samin, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and provincial party secretary for Herat, was killed on 27 October, probably by an insurgent mine. Samim had belonged to the PDPA for 15 years, according to press accounts. His funeral was attended by Secretary General Najibullah, Minister of Defense Nazar Mohammad, Minister of State Security Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, and local party officials. According to the US Embassy in Kabul, rumors are circulating that Samin was killed by his political rivals, but the high-level attendance at his funeral	 committee "Youth for Afghanistan" have arranged a highly-publicized charity concert to raise funds for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. No	
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	Austrian part for Afghanist	lanning the concert, y leaders have endor an" has already cont crange transportatio	sed it. "Youth acted several	25 <b>X</b> 1
				25 <b>X</b> 1
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		11	4 November 1986 NESA M 86-20165JX SOVA M 86-20107JX	25X1
	The tenacity of the rewith the consequent in Kabulhas been trouble sources indicate that	mplications for secur lesome for the regime	ity in . US Embassy	
	Trying to Secure the F  Efforts to secure the in preparation for the dominated Soviet milit of September. A major initiated on 4 September artillery bombardment attack aircraft conduction orth of Paghman, according to the september, the offensing Kabul, but returned to month's end.  The tenacity of the returned to month's end.	Kabul area from insular partial Soviet with arry operations during Soviet-Afghan offender in the Paghman are the next day, Su-2 ated strikes in the fording to the US Emba Soviet heliborne ass. During the second we shifted to the are paghman by the third be heavy, continued	drawal g the month sive was ea with an 5 ground oothills ssy in aults were week of ea north of d week. through	25X1
	Soviet concern over aid certainly heightened be two confirmed aircraft to-air missiles (SAMs) recently modified their SAM threat. Insurgent weapons will raise the are already having an	oy the first insurgent downingswith Sting .r Su-17s to counter to effectiveness with a costs of the war for	t successes ger surface-    the Soviets the growing antiaircraft r Moscow and	25X1
	PERSPECTIVE:  THE WAR IN SEPTEMBER  Soviet and Afghan force to secure Kabul from respection in Paghman, the civilian population against civilians was announcement in early some 30,000 Afghan famprovinceswhere they insurgentsto sparsel southwest.	ocket attacks. Sovie capital prompted a moincluding brutal assembler of a plan to september of a plan to form a support base to	et concerns onth-long aults against gh" policy e regime's to relocate egic eastern for the	25X1 25X1
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	to weaken support for the insurgents, conducted a "brutal" campaign against civilian targets during these operations.	2
	Other Combat Operations	
		2
	An engagement between Soviet and insurgent forces in early September near Jalalabad resulted in heavy casualties on both sides,	2
	a Soviet force from Jalalabad was engaged by the insurgents 30 kilometers southeast of the town in fighting that lasted over a week. According to the US Embassy in Kabul, on 9 September a flight of twenty Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters departed Kabul heading east toward Jalalabad.	2
	Impact of Greater Insurgent Antiaircraft Capability	
	The increasing effectiveness of the insurgents in using surface-to-air missiles, especially Stingers, has forced changes in Soviet and Afghan air tactics. The first insurgent successes with the Stinger missile occurred on 25 September when the insurgents shot down two helicopters and damaged a third near Jalalabad,	
	according to	25X1
		2
	25	5X1
	In response to the increased threat to air operations,	
		2
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	the Soviets probably began to employ standard countermeasures to keep losses down, including modified flight profiles, using at least four aircraft on attack missions, and increased application of onboard counter—SAM systems such as infrared jammers and flares. If air losses continue to rise, the Soviets are also likely to increase efforts to intimidate Pakistan by stepping up air violations—already at record levels—and increasing shallow cross—border strikes by Afghan and possibly Soviet aircraft. In addition, they may resort to more sabotage and subversion along the border.	25X1
	The Soviets have already modified the Su-17 in a continuing effort to upgrade its capability to counter the threat of man-portable SAMs such as the Sa-7 and the Stinger.  Soviet Su-17 fighter bombers, with modifed chaff/flare dispensers, were identified for the first time in Afghanistan	25X1
	These chaff/flare dispensers have been used on MiG-23s in Afghanistan for over a year.	25X1 25X1
	Revetments for Afghan Aircraft	
	The increasing threat to Afghan aircraftfrom insurgent rocket attacks or internal sabotagealmost certainly prompted the construction of earthen revetments at Afghanistan's major airfields.	25X1
		25X1
	These revetments provide protection for Afghan aircraft against blast damage from rockets and sabotage, such as	25 <b>X</b> 1
	the June 1985 incident at Shindand.	25X1
	During September, the Soviets continued preparations for the announced withdrawal of Soviet troops.	
	two additional tank battalions (40 tanks) from the USSR, arrived at the 24th Guards Tank Regiment, Shindand, between 8 and 13	25 <b>X</b> 1
	September.	25X1 25X1
		25 <b>X</b> 1
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Regime Plans Population Relocation  Strong insurgent activity in the eastern section of the country, sustained by the support the insurgents receive from the local population, probably led to Kabul's announcement in early September of a plan to relocate 30,000 Afghan families—some 300,000 people—from Konar, Laghman, and Paktia Provinces to the less populated western provinces of Nimruz, Helmand, and Farah. The government clearly sees a military advantage in depopulating the area, but claims that the program is a result of overpopulation.  The relocation program has not yet been implemented. It would probably have to be carried out by force because of strong tribal attachments to traditional landholdings. The use of coercion would lead to more refugee flight.		
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	Regime Plans Population Relocation	

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